## FLEECED.

How the Ohio Wool Grower Has Been Shorn.

The Tariff on Wool Decreased, But Woolen Goods It is increased.

To the Wool Growers' Association

Your Representatives to whom Your Representatives to whom was delegated the duty of presenting the claims of the wool producers of this State before the Tariff Commission and before the Congressional Committees having charge of the Tariff bill, having discharged that duty to the best of their ability, beg leave to offer to your body some observations on the report of the Tariff Commission, as well as upon the bill as it finally passed the two Houses of Congress and became a law.

Without going into elaborate details regarding the Tariff Commissioner's report so far as it concerns the great wool producing interest of the country. we feel constrained to say that the re-port, as to the classification of wools and woolen goods and the duties to be imposed thereon, follows the line re-commended by the woolen manufactur-ers of the east, seldom ever changing a word or figure. So subservient did the word or figure. So subservient did the Commission appear to the interests of the manufacturers, in some cases their report actually advanced the rates imposed on manufactured woolens above the figures asked by the representatives of the manufacturing interest, which advance was not met by a corresponding advance in the duties imposed on the classes of imported wools from which these goods are made.

(See report of the testimony of Wm.

these goods are made.

(See report of the testimony of Wm. Whitman before the Commission, Pamphiet, page 9, and Commission's Report, page 67 and 68.)

In support of the charge that the Tariff Commission's report gave undue attention to the interests of manufacturers as to the wool and woolen goods schedule, we beg to submit the following fact. ing fact.
We find an advance made of 5 per

cent. ad valorem on woolen cloths, and 10 per cent. ad valorem on fiannels, blankets, etc. In both instances the Commission's report makes this material advance in rates over those asked by the

manufacturers.

When the report was taken up by the Senate, that body followed the line of the report of the Tariff Commission as to the rate of duty on raw wools, and when the item of woolen cloths, woolen shawls, etc., was reached, the Senate bill changed the classification from \$1 per pound to 80 cents per pound, and in addition raised the duty on these goods 5 per cent. by making the rate 40 per cent, ad valorem, in place of 35 per cent. per cent. ad valorem, in place of 35 per

cent.
On the class of flannels, blankets, etc. On the class of fiannels, blankets, etc., the Senate's action raised the specific duty two cents per pound on goods valued at 30 cents per pound, above the rate recommended by the Commission, and in addition changed the classification, in the most important division, from \$1 per pound, valuation to 80 cents per pound, advancing the rate of duty 5 per cent. ad valorem making it 40 per cent. ad valorem in place of 35 per cent., and adding 5 cents per pound specific.

the principal lines of goods imported, and their aggregate will be found to be very considerable.

There is a very slight reduction made

on the class of women's and children's on the class or women's and children's dress goods, but it is only 3 cents per square yard, and is a specific duty, and not based on the value of the goods.

Under the head of ready made cloth-

ing, and wearing apparel of every de-scription, there is an advance of 10 cents per pound, specific duty. You will ob-serve that these advances are on the lines of goods mostly used, and which compete with those manufactured from

On carpets, the report of the Tariff Commission advanced the rates 5 per cent ad valorem above the rate asked manufacturers on five of the

eight classes, to-wit: I. Ambusson, Axminster, etc.

Tapestry Brussels. Triple ingrain. . Yarn, Venetian

(See the report of Wm. Whitman be fore the Tariff Commission.)

The Senate, however, placed the rate at the figures asked by the manufacturers—30 per cent. ad valorem, in place of 35 per cent., as recommended by the The Senate, in its revision of the Tariff

Commission's report, made some changes which, while apparently being in the line of a reduction of the tariff, really changes it but little, and in some instances increases the rate to a considerable extent. Some instances of

such action are herewith appended:
On woolen cloths, shawls, etc., the
Senate reduced the specific duty 15 cents
per pound as compared with the old law,
but at the same time it advances the ad valorem duty 5 per cent. on goods valu-ed at over 80 cents per pound. Also on finunels, blankets, etc., the

Also on figures, blankers, etc., the Senate bill, while reducing the specific duty 15 cents per pound, advances the advalorem duty 5 per cent. on all goods valued at over 80 cents per pound, which embraces the bulk of the foreign goods of this class brought to America, very few being imported of a cheaper grade. An exactly similar change was made in the class embracing women's and children's dress goods, etc. The specific duty was reduced from 50 cts. per pound the rate under the old law, to 35 cts. per pound; while the advalorem rate was at the same time advanced from 35 to 40 per cent. on all goods weighing over

same goods.
On other lines of carpets there was a general reduction made of about 10 per cent. On the class which embraces cloaks,

dolmans, jackets, ulsters and other out-side garments for ladies and children, there is an advance as compared with the relation of the old law, and also as compared with the report of the Tariff Commission, of 45 cents per pound specific, and 40 per cent. ad valorem. This change was

made in the final report of the conference committee of the two houses of Congress, and was the only alteration made by that committee in the schedule of wools on woolen goods.

It may be noted here as a point of interest, that the manufacturers of cotton goods did not appear before the Tariff Commission at all (page 21) to seek further protection upon their products. On the contrary, they did not desire further protection. They considered themselves able to stand alone, and to compete with foreign makers. (See interview at Cinforeign makers. (See interview at Cincinnati.) During the session of the Tariff Commission at Philadelphia, we find that body asking the representatives of the woolen manufacturers why it was the cotton men did not appear and ask for a revision of the rates on that important branch of the rates on the rates of the for a revision of the rates on that important branch of manufactured goods.

The answer of William Whitman (see page 21) was, "I do not want to occupy too much of your time." And again Mr. Whitman said, "I called some New Engiand gentlemen together and prepared a complete schedule of duties, but for some unaccountable reason they have not presented it. You know how these things go people who have such large

things go, people who have such large interests at stake think that sombody is caring for them."!

From the preceding, if it had been wool, we would be obliged to look in the free list for that article!

And what was the result as to cotton goods? On all cotten yarns, threads, wraps, &c., there is a duty of about 50 per cent. ad valorem of its equivalent in specific duties. On unbleached cottons the duty is 40 per cent. ad valorem, and on all other cotton goods, 40 per cent ad valorem.

ad valorem.

To illustrate the injustice done the wool growers of the United States in the passage of this bill, it may be stated that the protection afforded to wool by the new law is from 20 to 25 per ct. ad valorem, which the duty upon other articles, a list of which is hereinafter named, runs from 30 to 100 per cent.

The following points, taken from the other schedules of the bill, will illustrate the injustice strongly.

other schedules of the bill, will illustrate the injustice strongly.
On cotton threads, the duty is half a cent a speel; on cotton hose and half hose 35 and 40 per cent ad valorem.
The duties on flax and flax goods are as follows: On flax, raw, \$20 per ton; flax hackled and dressed \$40 per ton; flax or linen thread, 40 per cent. ad valorem; bags and bagging, and oil cloths, etc., 40 per cent. ad valorem: linen laces etc., 40 per cent. ad valorem; linen laces etc., 40 per cent ad valorem. These rates are as reported by the Tariff Commission The Senate bill is the same, except that the rate on laces is reduced to 30 per cent. ad valorem.

The rates on the more common drugs

The rates on the more common drugs and essences are from 40 to 50 per cent. ad valorem; varnishes, 40 per cent.; plain 55 per cent; plate glass 50 per ct. square foot; handsaws 40 per cent; steel pens 40 per cent.; pins 35 per cent.; house fur niture 30 per cent.; all manufacturers of wood 30 to 35 per cent.; kid gloves 50 per cent; clocks 30 per cent.; lapanned ware 40 per cent.; lead penciis 50 cents per gross, and 30 per cent. ad valorem; pipes and smokers articles 70 per cent. and on playing cards 100 per cent.

The Senate Finance Committee recommended for passage, duties on wool and woolen goods as finally passed, except a reduction of 5 per cent. ad valorem on carpets. The House Committee on Ways and Means recommended for passage the bill substantially as reported by the Tariff Commission. The recommendation for the reduction on wools was brought about by the President of the Tariff Commission, stating to the Ways and Means committee that such reduction had been acquiesced in by the representatives of the wool grow. These changes, though seemingly such reduction had been acquiesced in small, it must be remembered are on ing interests, including the Principal lines of goods in the principal lines of good ing interests, including the President and Secretary of the National Wool Growers' Association. Upon inquiry we found that this statement regarding your President was reported to the con mittee while he was in Ohio, and that the Secretary of the National Association had made this statement concerning him to the President of the Tariff ommission.

The House committee on Ways and Means finally, about Feb. 16th, agreed to an amended report, substituting the duties imposed by the old law for the Tariff Commission's report; and this re-port would have passed the House but for the entire abandonment of its bill

by that body, on finding that the Senate bill would finally be passed.

On February 20th Mr. Sherman offer-ed in the Senate an amendment to the wool schedule, making an advance of a classes of raw wools. This was lost by a vote of 20 years to 40 nays, all the New England Senators, with the free trade element in the South and West voting against it. The Senate bill finally passed that body on Feb. 22d, and was sent to the House, taking its place on the Speaker's table, where it would have remained till the expiration of the seesion, had not extraordinary means been taken to reach it. To effect this, there was but one way under the rules —to take it up by a two thirds vote, which was an impossibility. The Com-mittee on Rules then reported a rule for a simple majority at any time during that session to take this bill from the Speaker's table, for the purpose of non-concurring therin, and asking for a Conference Committee. This new rule was supported on its passage by nearly the entire Republican vote, the Demo-

eratic members generally opposing it.
Your committee labored assiduously t impress the great danger of this action upon the leading members of the House assuring them that in a Conference Committee the probability was extreme of an agreement without adequate protection being given the wool growers and, as the event proved here was where

the great mistake was made by ou The Committee on Conference was made up of five representatives—Messrs. Speer, McKinley, Kelley, Haskell and Carlisle, three protectionists and two free traders, and five Senators, Mesers. Morril, Sherman, Aldrich, Mahone and whole the sad valorem rate was at the same time advanced from 35 to 40 per cent. on all goods weighing over four ounces per square yard.

On the class embracing carpets woven whole there was made a reduction of 20 per cent. on the ad valorem duty, while an addition of 45 cts. per square yard was made to the specific duty on the same goods.

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On the class embracing carpets woven whole there was made a reduction of 20 per cent. on the ad valorem duty on cloaks, dolmans, tackets, etc., to 45 cents per pound and 40 per cent. at year of the only on cloaks, dolmans, tackets, etc., to 45 cents per pound and 40 per cent. at year on the reduction of 20 per cent. This conference Committee wool schedule being an increase of the duty on cloaks, dolmans, tackets, etc., to 45 cents per pound and 40 per cent. at year of the condition of the class embracing carpets woven whole there was made a reduction of 20 per cent. on the ad valorem duty on cloaks, dolmans, tackets, etc., to 45 cents per pound and 40 per cent. at year of the condition of the class embracing carpets woven whole there was made a reduction of 20 per cent. The condition of the class embracing carpets woven whole there was made a reduction of 20 per cent. The condition of the class embracing carpets woven whole there was made a reduction of 20 per cent. The condition of the class embracing carpets woven whole there was made a reduction of 20 per cent. The condition of the class embracing carpets woven whole there was made to the second carpets whole there was a condition of the class embracing carpets whole the class embracing carpets woven whole there was a condition of the class embracing carpets whole the class embracing car

that while deeply lamenting the fact that our efforts were ineffectual in pre-venting the reduction of the duty on wool, yet our labors were none the less arduous. We saw the impending danger, and never relaxed our diligence, though

CYCLONE IN TEXAS.

The Destruction More General Than First Reported.

Several Lives Lost, Houses Demolished and Much Damage to Crops By Hail.

Galveston, April 29.—The News Benton special says. At 4 this afternoon a terrific storm swept four miles north of here, tearing down houses and demolishing everything. Four persons are reported killed. Of seven seeking refuge in a church, two were killed; four were not found. The loss is unascertained.

New Orleans, April 29.—A Times-Democrat Hammond special says: A severe wind and hall storm from the northwest prevailed yesterday evening doing considerable damage. The colored Methodist Church was entirely demol-ished. Trees were uprooted and blown down in every direction. Fences were blown down, and many panes of glass in almost every house were shattered. Thousands of dollars of damage was done to farmers, whose crops were entirely destroyed by hail, ranging in size from a common marble to one and one half inches. half inches.

half inches.

St. Louis, April 29.—Dispatches from Waco and other places in Texas to the Associated Press say: The cyclone of Friday last was very severe throughout a large section of the State west and southwest of Ft. Worth and Dallas. A Missouri Pacific section house near Milanox Junction was destroyed and one of the hands killed; a school-house at Mt. Vernon was uestroyed and three children injured; another school-house children injured; another school-house at McGregor was blown down and nine at McGregor was blown down and nine children seriously wounded; at Rock Church the house of Cliff Brouham was destroyed, himself and, wife killed, one child blown several hundred yards away and his three other children could not be found. Wm. Scott and a man named Mitchell, living in the same neighborhood, were killed, and two old ladies named Groves and Donnar were badly wounded, the former fatally. Houses, fences and everything movable in the track of the storm was destroyed or blown away. Mrs. Diamond was killed and her daughter fatally injured near Pelton. An immense quantity of hall Pelton. An immense quantity of hair fell on the outskirts of the storm, many of the stones being literally chunks of ice, some of them five inches in dia-meter.

## THE STAR ROUTE CASE,

Bilss Begins His Argument for the Gov-

WASHINGTON, April 30.—When the star route trial opened to-day Ingersoil an-nounced that he was willing to submit the case to the jury for the Dorseys, provided the Government counsel would agree to proceed no further with the argument. The court then wished to hear from the Government. Merrick answered that the Government had not answered that the Government had not yet completed opening the case. "That is enough," said Judge Wylie, and Bliss began his address to the jury. He declared that the defense had falled to contradict those called by the Government. He believed the court would instruct the jury that if the defendants withheld the evidence in their possession it was the duty of the jury to infer facts unfavorable to the persons who held them. The Government had not been able to get the books. As to the excuse that they did not wish the Government to pry into affairs not connected with the case, it was a shame, and they knew it. Why should they fear to submit index books to the Government unless they were ashamed of their con-nection with the persons named in it. Or, perhaps, they knew the index would reveal a missing letter, the letter put in evidence by the Government. Why had they falled to produce Rerdell's account books? Then there was Bosler. He sat here from day to day; he was the man to whom Dorsey had turned over his antire mail business; he could be relied to the sat here from the sa his entire mail business; he could have told how the affidavits had been prepar-ed, and which of the statements made by Dorsey and Rerdell was true. He was disinterested, certainly not interested for the Government, and after the fail-ure of the defense to call him to the stand, it must be assumed that unless he was able to fence with the truth, he would have endangered their case.

Of John Dorsey's letter threatening Rerdell with prosecution for forgery if he harmed the other defendants, Bliss remarked that it put John Dorsey in a position of endeavoring to compound felony. Walsh's tesimony could not be sneered away nor discredited, because he had a civil suit against Brady. John Dorsey had sworn that he relied upon the honest Second Asst. Postmaster General to correct any inaccuracies in his affidavits, said Bliss; and Brady had sworn that he accepted the contractors' affidavits as true regarding them as honest men.

What an editying state of mutual confidence! Bliss then took up separately a number of routes, and pointed out the inaccuracies of the affidavits and the enormous disproportion between revenue and expenses. He quoted Brady's comment upon the Mineral Park route "a great through route") and sarcastically observed that it ran through the Treasury. Adjourned.

## A MURDEROUS DOG.

POTTERSVILLE, PA., April 30.—A four-year-old son of Frank McCormick, a miner, came to a terrible death on Fri-day evening. He wandered off to a day evening. He wantered to play neighbor's yard and attempted to play neithing it on the with a large dog, patting it on the head, when the brute sprang on the little fellow; sank his teeth deep into his face and dragged him into his kennel. The dog then became furiously mad and forthwith began to gnaw and tear the hild who was too much exhausted and child, who was too much exhausted and frightened to give alarm. When dis-covered the child was dying and his face, head and hands presented a sicken-ing sight. The animal was killed.

## ARCHEOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES.

St. Louis, April 30.—A letter from Collinsville, Ill., a few miles from this city, says an interesting and valuable archeological discovery was made last week on the farm of Hon. J. R. Miller, on a bluff overlooking the American evening. The Bottom, two miles from that place, in escaping.

where there is a group of ancient mounds. The find was made by Mr. McAdam, Assistant State Geologist, who dug up nineteen human skeletons, addug up nineteen human skeletons, ad-ults and children, both male and female, most of them in a good state of preser-vation, and also found a large quantity of pottery, copper and stone ornaments and domestic and agricultural imple-ments. Among the latter were several flint hoes, which evidently had been used a good deal. Further excavations will be made, and it is believed that a very valuable collection of relics will very valuable collection of relics will be made, and much information of great interest to archeologists be obtained.

## PRIGHTFUL MINE EXPLOSION,

Three Men Killed Outright and Other Patally Injured.

ASHLAND, Pa., April 30 .- A fearful ex osion has just occurred at the Keyploston has just occurred at the Keystone Colliery mines, by which several lives have been lost and a number of miners seriously, probably fatally injured. The explosion was caused by the sudden collapse of a pillar, causing an immense fall of coal. The rush of coal forced down the gas with such velocity as to cause an explosion. The full extent of the disaster cannot yet be learned. Great excitement prevails at the mouth of the mine, where people gathmouth of the mine, where people gathered in large numbers. Charles Tyler, Patrick Regan and Coney Watters have been taken out more dead than alive. The dead body of Andrew Jones has just been taken out. Three others are known to be killed. A number of others are badly burned. Physicians and priests are hurrying to the scene of the disaster.

The explosion killed August Welcher, Patrick Reagan and Audrew Jones, and seriously wounded Charles Tyler and Coney Watters. The explosion was caused by the sliding of a pillar which pushed a large body of gas in contact with the lamps of the miners. The force of the explosion was targing. force of the explosion was terrific. One of the injured will probably recover. Had the men extinguished their lamps when the pillars "ran" they would have been able to escape. The mine was much damaged.

## A NEGRO'S BRUTALITY.

How He Paid for it with His Worthless Life CHATTANOGA, TENN., May 2.—A special from the Government works at Mussel Shoals, near Florence, gives an ac-count of the lynching of George Ware colored, who murdered a white boy aged twelve, to secure \$12. The boy had just been paid. After robbing the boy he threw him eight times into the river, but the boy swam back to the shore. After amusing himself by throwing the boy in the river, he tied him, beat out his brains with a stone, and threw him in again. A man on the opposite shore witnessed the murder, but the river was witnessed the murder, but the river was too wide to make his presence known. A description of the negro was given to the jailor, who arrested him. The same night a large crowd of workmen employed on river improvements visited the jail and demanded the prisoner. Owing to the delicate condition of the jailer's wife at the time, the mob was per-suaded to disperse. This all occurred on the 20th uit. Saturday night the mob again visited the jail, carried the jailer's wife to another house, then took the prisoner and hung him to a beam in the depot building and riddled the body with bullets. The negro confessed

KILLED WITH A BILLIARD CUE. CLEVELAND, April 30 .- Darius Davis arrested in Cambridge, Guernsey county, charged with causing the death of Jules McHenry in a saloon fight on Friday night. The two men were playing billards, when a dispute arose, and Davis struck McHenry on the head with a bilard oue, knocking him senseless. He was taken to his home in an unconscious condition, grew worse, and died last night. Davis fled to the home of his brother, two miles from Cambridge, where he was arrested this morring. He claimed that he was drunk when the He claimed that he was drunk when the fight occurred. McHenry was one of the leading business men of Cambridge several years ago. For the past three years he has been drinking, and lost his position in society and in business. He leaves a wife and three small children.

## MURDER BY MISTAKE.

BOSTON, April 30.—Albert H. Beals, of the firm of Beals & Perley, spice dealers of this city, shot and killed his partner, Frickett Perley, on the Fall River steamer Bristol last night. Both men occupied a state room together and at about 1:30 o'clock Perley got out of his berth and went to a window. Beals was awakened by a rattling of the blinds, and thinking some one was entering the room. drew his revolver and fired. The bullet entered Perley's forehead and passed out behind. He lived about an hour and a half. Beals was delivered to the police on the arrival of the Boat at Fall river. the Boat at Fall river.

## DEFENSE IN THE HOUCK TRIAL.

DELAWARE, O., April 30.-In the Houck trial this morning the court room, as usual, was densely filled. The prisoner was brought in handcuged to the court-constable. Detective Norris and family were in attendance and aided the prosecution in every manner possible. The twelfth juror was accepted by both sides. No sooner was the jury box filled than the question of law in the case was taken up. Major Blackburn asked the court to quash the indictment and allow the prisoner to be discharged, claiming the court record showed no indictmen vhatever against the prisoner.

## DEMOCRATIC COURTY NOMINATION

MANSFIELD, O., April 29 .- The Demoerats of this county held their primary election yesterday. The following are the candidates nominated: For Representative, Andrew Stevenson; Auditor, J. U. Nunmaker, Treasurer, J. J. Douglass; Sheriff, John Gates; Recorder, Wm. F. Voegele; Commissioner, Christian Baer; Judge of Common Pleas, Jabez Dickey, of Morrow, is believed to have carried this county. carried this county.

### A JAILOR SHOT BY ESCAPING PISON-ERS.

Tucson, A. T., April 29.—This morning Joseph Casey and another prisoner, in attempting to escape from the county jail, shot A. W. Holbrook, the jailer, from the effects of which he died this evening. The prisoners did not succeed in secanting.

## EVERY DAY TOPICS.

Recent News Items Caught in Our Literary Net.

A Condensed Record of Accidents, Crimes Politics and Information of a General and Miscellaneous Kind.

Business failures last week aggrega By the cyclone at Beauregard and

Wesson 46 persons were killed. Police officer Kelly fatally shot Wm. Pitwell, well known rough, in Chicago. Three-fifths of the 2,200 convicts in he Texas penitentiary are negroes and

Robert Koehler killed John Baue unday morning in a saloon quarrel i

A man in Pittsburg has invented a cotato-digger which, it is claimed, will do the work of twenty men. Nathan Shook and Abe Woods engaged

in a shooting affray at Tracey, Tennessee. Shook was killed. Woods escaped.

The Great Works Milling and Manufacturing Company's saw mills, Bangor, Maine, were burned Saturday. Loss 880 000

The Brooks Hotel, Exchange Hotel two churches and fourteen other build ings were burned in Newaygo, Michigan Saturday.

There are altogether 872 baronets in Great Britain and Ireland, some of whom are very poor. The Bank of England and the Oriental Bank both have barunet clerks. Another is in the Irish

Within three hours after the resignation of General Raum, as Commissioner of Internal Revenue, was accepted, six applications were received by the Presi-dent from ex-members of Congress for the position

Professor Blatt, known as the man-fish remained under water four minutes, eleven and one half seconds on Friday in St. Louis, beating the best record of J. B. Johnson in London. He was in-sensible when removed from the water. At Sheboygan, Wisconsin, William Godeka has been sentenced to seven years in the penifentiary for the mur-der of his brother Herman. William shot his brother with a rifle after a quarrel over the use of a lamp at a study

John S. Cowles, General Agent of the Lowell Manufacturing Company, of Krie, Pennsylvania, has skipped with several thousand dollars of the com-pany's money and a disreputable woman. His wife is almost crazy and utterly

Two Arazo Rio (Texas) convict guards John Leonas and S. Boudreaux, attended a colored people's festival. A row oc curred, both firing on Jim Wright, colored, nine shots without effect. Wright turned and fired two shots, killing both.

The collector of customs at Brownsville, Texas, has been given authority to arrest smugglers as well as to seize contraband goods. It is estimated that the government loses annually about \$500,000 by smuggling carried on along the Rio Grande. A farmer living near Delaware, O.

had a mandate from the Supreme Cour to eject him from the premises he is oc-cupying. He will be tried for shooting with intent to kill, and an attempt will he says, he was advised to shoot.

A statement prepared in the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shows that the aggregate receipts for March, 1883, were \$1,415,121 greater than for March, 1881. The increase was distributed as follows: On spirits, \$1-836,975, on beer \$42,125. There was a decrease as follows: On tobacco \$217, 751, on banks and bankers \$59,137, and miscellaneous \$76,090. WINNIPEG, April 30 .- The local Legis

lature meets here on the 17th of May. A B. Stickney, Vice President of the Min neapolis & St. Louis railway, is here, with the object, it is said, of obtaining a contract for the construction of the Portage, Westbourne & Northwest rail-way from Gladstone to Prince Albert, on the Big Saskatchewan, a distance of five undred miles.

Youngstown, O., April 30.—About 1, 000 coal miners in the vicinity of Churchhill, who have been idle for several months, were made an offer by the operators the other day to start up at 10 cents reduction. This offer they refused To-day notice was posted for them to re-sume work next Tuesday at the old price, 65 cents per ton. This offer they

PITTSBURGH, April 30.—Nearly 6,000 miners laid down their picks this morning and entered upon a period of sus pension of work, which is to last until settlement of the wages question can be made with the operators. Fifty-four mines are interested in the suspension, and the men in 49 of them will probably make a determined resistance. A num-ber of mass meeting will be held to-night, at which speeches will be made. and the recent action of the convention

Boston, April 30 .- The Tewksbury investigation was resumed this morning. Timothy. Kelleher had charge of the burials at Tewksbury most of the time since 1879. The cases, which had con-tained bodies from the State prison, were sold and the money given to Thomas Marsh, jr. He had sold about fifteen in all. The bodies were buried. The witness testified that the Marshes had had their kitchen supplied with chickens from the almshouse, and their washing

BOSTON, April 30,-The Governor ac knowledging the consent of the State Board of Health to ake charge of Tewksbury, says he proposes to furnish money to carry on the Almshouse until the Legislature can make appropriations, but he will neither furnish or permit it to be furnished if it be expended by the present superintendent. He calls the at-tention of the Board to the fact that they can appoint officers only with his con-sent; and as he has not considered the sent; and as he has not considered the appointment of the present officials, he does not propose to allow any bills contracted by them. Referring to the custom of the Assistant Attorney General to sign opinions, he suggests that a number of customs may have been distasteful to the people of the State, and tasteful to the people of the State, and the people of th

# possibly may have had something to do with the change of political sentiment. The Newark, O., glass works have shut down until next fall on account of a strike of union men against the employment of non-union men.

At a murder trial in Atlanta, two sisters appeared in Court, one of whom was the wife of the murderer and the other the wife of his victim.

Wm. Demint, the first male white child born in the city of Louisville, died at his home in Carroll county, Ky., in the one hundredth year of his age. He was a famous Indian fighter, and served in the war of 1812.

The coal operators in the Mahoning Valley have decided not to demand a reduction in the price of mining. The outlook for steady employment for the miners is not encouraging, owing to small demand for coal.

A construction train on the Texas Pa A construction train on the Texas Pacific road ran over a steer and three men were killed in the smash up. On the road leading from Toledo to Detroit, a passenger coach was thrown from the track by a switch, which was, evidently, left open by design. Four persons were badly injured. In a collision in Massachnestic coach chusetts, one woman was killed, and there were several injured.

Kate Kane, the Milwaukee lawyer, who was committed to jail for contempt of C urt, for throwing a glass of water in the face of Judge Malloy, succeeded in getting out on a habeas corpus proceeding, but was yesterday remanded to jail by the Court. Bail was offered, but Judge Hamilton decided the case was not heliable. not bailable. The prisoner says she will never pay the fine of \$50, though she should be kept in jail all her life.

## BOOMING GEDDES.

The Richland County Democracy Endor Him for Governor.

MANSFIELD, April 30 .- At the Dem ratic nominating convention in Mansield this afternoon the following among other resolutions was adopted:
"The Democracy of Richland county recognizing the ability of Hon. George W. Geddes as displayed by him in his judicial and Congressional career, and believing him to be the strongest can didate that the Democracy can nominate for Governor; therefore, we, the Democracy of Richland county, pledge ourselves to use all honorable means to secure his nomination, and hereby instruct all delegates from Richland county to work and vote for the same. The Judge, who dropped in about this time, in response to a call from the members present, made a speech replete

with expressions of love and affection for the grand old Democratic party and gave the history of the Repub-lican party and especially of the late Legislature, which, he said, showed by the nature of the laws passed by it the unfitness of the party to manage public affairs.

DUBLIN, May 1.—The trial of Fitzhar ris, known as "Skin the Goat," one of the alleged principals in the murder of Cavendish and Burke, began this morn-

ng.
The prisoner pleaded not guilty. The prisoner pleaded not guilty. The case for the prosecution was opened by Porter, Attorney General for Ireland. He argued that although Fitzharris did not personally stab Burke, yet he was cognizant of the fact, and was an imple ment of murder, as he drove off the as sassins. The defense will endeavor to prove that Fitzharris merely drove the murderers in the course of his avocation as cab driver, and didn't know the ob-

ect of the errand. The man Nevin, arrested here Saturlay on charge of being concerned in the conspiracy to murder, turned informer. CLIFDEN, May 1.—Two merchants of this town, named O'Keefe, have been ar-rested, charged with being connected with a conspiracy to murder. According to information given the authori ties by the informer, a number of re spectable persons are implicated in

murder conspiracy, Cork, May 1.—O'Connor, a prominent Land Leaguer was committed to prison. He declined giving evidence at a private inquiry in the cases of several accused

MILITARY CONSPIRACY IN BUSSIA. Eight officers including a colonel, were arrested at St. Petersburg, on suspicion of being connected with the Nihilist. Sixteen officers were arrested at Smolensk. It is stated a widespread military conspiracy has been discovered documents found at Smolensk showing the coronation of the Czar would undisturbed, but something very serious would happen immediately after.

## RIOT IN PORT SAID.

PORT SAID, April 29 .- A riot broke out here to-day between Greeks and Arabs on account of religious ceremonies. Several persons were killed and many wounded, including a number of police Aritish troops and sailors, with gatting guns, surrounded the Greek church to protect it. The Greek Consul took refuge on board a gunboat. It is said that the European residents were saved from a general massacre by the landing of British sailors.

Judge Geddes, whose name has become cles, from the fact of having made a gal lant fight in a strong Republican dis-trict last fall, and turning the table where majorities were counted by thou-sands, arrived in the city last night, and is a guest at the Boody. His name has been prominently mentioned in connec-tion with the candidacy on the Democratic ticket for Governor of Ohio, and a strong current has set in in his favor. His popularity in his own district, where he was known, and where he turned a Republican majority of 2800 into a Democratic victory of nearly 2000, requires no further evidence. He is evidently one of the strong men in the Democratic party of Ohio to day. In appearance, the Judge reminds one very much of Abra-ham Lincoin, with the same manly, open countenance, a man with whom one instantly feels at home, frank, generous, hospitable. A large number of our citi-zens have paid their respects to the Judge to-day. He will remain at the Boody House until to-morrow morning, and those who make his acquaintance will not forget it.—Toledo Bee, 27th uit.

favor of free trade in wool. Woolen manufacturers want cheap wool, and their goods dear. They are willing to

## SPRING SPRIGS.

Local Leaflets Caught Upon the Wing.

cidents and Accidents of this Vicinity Gathered in Condensed Form for the Benefit of Our Readers.

No Council meeting on Monday night.

Broom corn seed for sale at 67 Dunbar street. Louis Hoffman. The frosty nights of late, it is feared have seriously injured the peach buds.

We are pleased to learn that the Humane society is getting active, and is doing some good work.

Sell's Circus on Monday, filled the streets with a gang of people, which is always the case on such occasions.

Coshocton, it seems, is trying to secure the Connotton railway shops. Cantonians should see about that. Why not?

Mr. J. E. Bufler representing the Catholic (Cleveland) Universe made an agreeable call at the Democrat office.

Mr. J. T. Brown has accepted a position as travaling salasman for the Can-

tion as traveling salesman for the Can-ton Tool Company, and entered upon his duties Monday. Uniontown Station on the Valley railway is named Myersville, and has a postoffice. Jonas Boush is postmaster

and attends to business.

At Greentown, on Monday, of paralysis, died, Mrs. Sarah Kreighbaum, a worthy lady and highly esteemed. Funeral to-day, Wednesday.

L. D. Blanchard does not assume the title of veterinary surgeon, but is one in every respect. Call at his office and talk horse with him, or telephone No. 144.

A trunk and valise were stolen from

the Valley depot on Monday morning, by breaking through a window. The goods were recovered but the thieves scaped. A farm house on the Donald farm, three miles south of Canal Fulton, was entirely destroyed by fire at noon on the 18th of April. Loss, \$2,000; insurance,

A trunk and valise were stolen from

\$1.500. Frank Harrington, Press agent for Sells Brothers' circus, museum and menagerie, gave the Democrat office a call on Monday. Mr. H. is well qualified for his position.

Dr. Geo. M. Bush of Tyrone, Pa., died at the Farmer's Hotel, Sunday morn-ing. He had been suffering with asth-ma, and on Saturday evening had a par-alytic stroke. His remains were sent

to Tyrone, Monday. Our old friend, Charles H. Mathews, Esq., of the Ohio Democrat. New Philadelphia, was in Canton last Saturday, and of course called at the STARK COUNTY DEMOCRAT office. It was in this office over forty years ago that he was initiated into the art typographical.

At Wayneshorg on Seturday, evening

At Waynesburg on Saturday evening last after 10 o'clock, the dwelling house of J. W. Glessner was burned. The contents also were mostly consumed. By hard work on the part of neighbors the adjoining property was saved. Insured for \$1000 in Richland Company of Mansfield. Bishop Warren's lecture in the Presbyterian church on Monday evening was well attended. It was the last of the Star Lecture course for this season which has been quite a success. Bish-op Warren's topic was "The forces in a Sunbeam." The gentleman has a fine voice, and is rather a pleasant speaker; though it must be said, some apprecia-tive citizens rather expected a more in-teresting and attractive lecture. Bishop

# gia, certainly a laudable object.

Warren is in the lecture field to raise money to help a colored school in Geor-

POLITICAL AND OTHERWISE. Rankin, Shenton and Walters were not postal agents, and so were free to de duty as true American citizens; and did their duty faithfully.

Pollock was not the only mail agent last fall doing service for their master, William McKinley jr., member of the Hubbell blackmail committee. Let us see: Was it not Abner McKin-ley that Pollock testified handled and

disbursed the Hubbell blackmail cor-ruption fund, in the interest of his brother William? Pollock is a postal mail agent appointed by McKinley, and always ready to do his bidding. The McKinley organ will never forgive or forget the laboring potters of East Liverpool, for opposing the election of William McKinley jr., and being in-strumental in electing Jonathan H. Wallace. Those independent voters did

the business for the Hubbell black mail ommittee man. The Repository continues to rejoice over the misdeeds of their late poker Pond over the misdeeds of their late poker Pond Legislature; and also praises the Hub-bell blackmail Congressional commit-tee, composed of such saints as Hubbell of Michigan, McKinley, etc. The fraud organ used to be the Know Nothing or-gan, and in fact is the same narrow, old federal thing yet. Will the leopard change its spots, or the Ethiopian his skin?

skin? The laboring men at East Liverpool, Leetonia, Salem, Wellsville, Salineville, Alliance, Canton, Massillon, Pigeon Run, Youngstown Hill, North Lawrence, and elsewhere, voted independently last fall, and concluded to dispense with such Hayes-fraud specimens in Congress as William McKinley jr. This accounts for the derangement in the calculations of the Hubbell blackmail committee man. It was a terrible catastrophe, and

so unexpected! Mr. A. C. Rankin, a citizen of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, says he sent out Shenton and Walters of East Liverpool, to travel and work against William McKinley jr., for Congress. Mr. Ran-kin did a good job, for Shenton and Walters did good and honest work that counted. Laboring men in this district understand the Hayes fraud, Hubbell blackmail specimens like McKinley, better than they did.

## UNITED STATES TREASURY.

WASHINGTON, April 30.-The Treasury statement shows balances as follows: Gold coin and bullion, \$186,946,858; silver dollars and bullion, \$107,528,280; fractional silver coin, \$29,428,280; United States notes, \$46,483,846; total, \$370,931,-216. Certificates outstanding, gold, \$479,-997,730; silver, \$71,585,541; currency, \$9,705,900,